

a1  
forming an opening from the external surface of the cornea to the internal pocket,  
introducing ocular material through the opening and into the internal pocket of the  
cornea; and  
placing a contact lens having a predetermined curvature on the external surface of the  
cornea to shape the ocular material.

20. (Amended) A method of modifying a cornea of an eye having a main optical axis and an  
external surface, comprising the steps of

a2  
aiming an ultrashort pulse laser at the cornea,  
firing the ultrashort pulse laser at the cornea, the laser separating the internal area of the  
cornea offset from the main optical axis into first and second substantially ring-shaped internal  
surfaces to form a corneal pocket, a portion of the first internal surface remaining attached to the  
second internal surface by an area located at the main optical axis, the first internal surface  
facing in a posterior direction of the cornea and the second internal surface facing in an anterior  
direction of the cornea,

forming an opening from the external surface of the cornea to the internal pocket, and  
introducing an ocular material through the opening and into the internal pocket of the  
cornea, so that the ocular material at least partially encircles the portion of the first surface that  
remains attached to the second surface by the area located at the main optical axis,

aiming a second laser at the cornea, and

a2  
firing the second laser at an external surface of the cornea to ablate a portion of the external surface of the cornea overlying the portion of the first surface that remains attached to the second surface by the area located at the main optical axis.

24. (Amended) A kit for corrective surgery of a cornea of an eye having a main optical axis, the combination comprising:

an ultrashort pulse laser adapted to separate an internal area of the cornea offset from the main optical axis into first and second internal surfaces to form a corneal pocket;

an ocular material adapted to be inserted in an opening into the corneal pocket and in-between the first and second internal surfaces of the corneal pocket; and

a3  
a second laser adapted to ablate a portion of a surface of the cornea overlying the main optical axis after said ocular material is inserted in-between the first and second internal surfaces of the corneal flap.

25. (Amended) A kit according to claim 24, wherein

a portion of said first surface remains attached to said second surface by an area located at said main optical axis.

26. (Amended) A kit according to claim 25, wherein

said ocular material is a substantially ring-shaped ocular material and is adapted to be inserted so that said ocular material at least partially encircles said portion of said first surface that remains attached to said second surface by said area located at said main optical axis.

27. (Amended) A kit according to claim 26, wherein

said second laser is adapted to ablate a surface of the cornea at an area that overlies said portion of said first surface that remains attached to said second surface by the area located at said main optical axis.

28. (Amended) A kit according to claim 24, wherein

al<sup>3</sup>  
said ocular material includes at least a first material which, when exposed to a first energy, is adapted to increase a volume of at least a portion of the ocular material substantially without ablation, and a second material which, when exposed to a second energy, is adapted to decrease a volume of at least a portion of the ocular material substantially without ablation.

29. (Amended) A kit according to claim 24, wherein

said ultrashort pulse laser is a laser selected from the group consisting of a femtosecond laser, a picosecond laser and an attosecond laser.

30. (Amended) A kit according to claim 24, wherein

said second laser is an excimer laser.